

The Daily Gazetteer.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3. 1737.

91. 657.

SPEECH without Doors, delivered to the People of England, by a Friend to Liberty and Property; containing not only wholesome Advice, but also some very remarkable Matters of Fact, worthy their most serious Consideration.

My Countrymen,



YOU cannot be ignorant, that there are some among you, who are very desirous of persuading you, that the Publick Affairs are in a very bad Situation, and that all Things run to Ruin. You cannot likewise but have seen His Majesty's Speech at the Rising of the last Sessions of Parliament, wherein he hath declared the great Danger of the State, from a Spirit of Faction among some, and a Spirit of Tumult amongst others. Matter of the same Nature may be observed in the Speeches of some Noble Persons lately published; and when the Ship's Crew, the Pilots, and the Captain himself cry out, all who are embarked in the Bottom of this Commonwealth ought to look round about them.

I pretend not, Friends, to be a deep Politician, nor to have secret Intelligence of what passes abroad; but something I know of what passes at home, and much Mischief I can foresee will happen to us, if we alter not our Conduct. Do not place what I have to say to the Account of any Party: I am an Englishman, and I will speak the Sentiments of such a one to Englishmen; Weigh, therefore, what I have to say, and it will convince you of the Sincerity of the speaker. The Disturbances which have lately happened in almost all Parts of this Kingdom, have not created near so much Trouble to the Administration, as they have cast Discredit on the Commons of this Nation. Were there no Grievances, my Friends, what then shall we think of these Commotions? Is the Publick Peace to be wantonly disturbed? Or have we People amongst us mad enough to introduce Riots, instead of Cricket-Matches, by way of Popular Diversions? But, it may be, there were Grievances: Why then were they not regularly complained of, and properly examined? Are there not Quarter-Sessions of the Peace? Do not Grand Jurors attend at the Assizes of every County in England? Hath not every Corporation proper Officers? And could not these Grievances, whatever they were, be digested into Representations, Presentments, Petitions, or Addresses? Why must the last Step come first? and the Government be dissolved on the first Surmise of Male-Administration? For, my Countrymen, every Tumult, while it lasts, dissolves the Government; and such as are concerned in it, have no more Title to Civility than *Tartars*. It was, anciently, the Glory of this Country, that as its Princes were bound to rule, so its Inhabitants were always ready to be ruled by Law. How comes it then that We, who are happier than our Forefathers at any Time were, in respect to the mild Exercise of the Royal Prerogative, should thus digress from our Duty, and seek to introduce Anarchy, because there is now no other Sort of Tyranny to be dreaded.

It is in vain, my Countrymen, to deny this Charge, or to have Recourse to general Answers. Commotions there have been, such as will bear no Apologies, much less Justifications. Road Bills are brought into the House of Commons, in consequence of Petitions from the Country: When with much Labour they are perfected, and put in proper Form to a Committee, to whom all have Access, who so much as pretend to have any Knowledge of such Matters; Ought the Country to rise when these Bills are turned into Laws, and oppose that as Oppression, which but a few Months before they sued for as a Favour? Ought they not rather to wait the Annual Return of Parliament, and by Petition represent there to whatever they think bears hard upon them. In other Cases are there not Justices of the Peace, and other Officers, to whom such as conceive themselves injured, may at all Times apply themselves? Why then should they come forth against a Government with Swords and Staves, which they ought to behold with Reverence, and may at all Times approach with Freedom? Do not ascribe this to the

Love of Freedom; for Freedom consists in living peaceably under just Laws, not licentiously without any. There is a Contract between Subjects and their Governors, as well as between Governors and Subjects; and when the latter break it, tho' they do not give the former a Right to tyrannize, yet they certainly furnish them with the best Pretence for it in the World. Such, therefore, as encourage Riots, are Betrayers of the Liberty of the Subject, and may be justly stiled Traitors to the People.

AFTER these, therefore, I presume to make an Inquiry, and to arraign them before You, that seeing their Crimes depicted in proper Colours, you may have a just Abhorrence of their Persons and Practices, as, if you have any Concerns for your own Interests, you must thoroughly detest that Situation into which they seek to bring you. In the prosecuting this Inquiry I will keep as much as I can to Generals; for my Design is to do Good, and not Hurt; to caution you, rather than punish others: I will also offer nothing to you without Evidence, and such Evidence as you are well able to judge of, both in respect to Truth and Weight. I pray, therefore, that you will hear me patiently, consider my Charge deliberately, and judge of it impartially: If you do, there may much Benefit redound to yourselves, if not yourselves must suffer, and I can receive no other Hurt than as I may by Chance be involved by your Proceedings. There is, therefore, little to sway me from Truth, and a great deal to induce you to hear it.

IMPRIS, I charge a certain Set of People, whose Names are to me unknown, with endeavouring to hoist themselves into Power, at the Expence of Publick Peace and Safety, by contriving to disturb the Administration of the Government here at home, and by a malicious Representation of our domestick Diffensions to lessen the Reputation of the British Nation Abroad, thereby hazarding the Weal Publick to serve their private Purposes, and flaking the publick Good against their own Ambition and Avarice in this Political Gaming, wherein they indeed may gain much, but we may lose All; and whereby you have already greatly suffered through their Madnes, tho' their Folly has prevented their being much the better for it. To witness the Truth of what I say, I must put you in mind of certain terrible Outeries, that were heretofore made of the Ministry's too strict Adherence to French Measures, which were carried so far, as to engage a publick Minister to give the Lye to his late Majesty, and in a manner to set aside his Title to the Crown, by appealing to his Subjects; which supposed Compliance with France, I charge to have been a false, feigned and malicious Contrivance, to embroil the Government with Foreign Powers, which accordingly it did, to the great Discredit of this Nation, to the irreparable Damage of its Trade, and to the inexpressible Disadvantage of all Europe, by sowing the Seeds of Dissension amongst the principal Potentates, which hath issued in many Evils that otherwise would not have happened. I alledge farther, that this Faction, considering only their private Interest, and having not the least Regard to their Country's Good, did, with an Intent to incense the French, as they had before incensed the Germans, publish in their *Hague* Letter an Account of Negotiations at Vienna, which Account was highly prejudicial to his Majesty's Government, and could have no Tendency whatsoever to any other End; nor was there any Colour put on this Proceeding, even by those who were concern'd in it. And I charge, that these Actings and Doings, are contrary to the Faith of good Subjects towards their Prince, irreconcilable to the Duty owing to Society from all its Members, and utterly repugnant to that Spirit of Patriotism whereto these People pretend. I challenge all their numerous Band of mercenary Writers, discarded Placemen, and discontented Politicians, to shew the contrary of this, and to reconcile their Conduct on these two Occasions to the Principles of Truth, Equity and Reason.

ITEM, I charge the same Persons with holding seditious Assemblies, wherein they consulted together how to disturb the common Council of this Realm, to defame the King's Administration, to remove his most faithful Counsellors, to create Divisions in the Royal Family, to shake Publick Credit, and to change

and weaken our happy Constitution: I alledge in Proof of this, their open charging the Administration at the Time the Charitable Corporation was most scandalously robbed, with protecting the Criminals, and with their noles openly screening those Criminals, when they were found to herd among themselves, whereby great Imputations were brought on the Justice of the Nation, which ought to lie wholly on this Cabal, by whose Artifices the Robbers escaped; and the Publick, out of Compassion, took upon itself the making some Reparation for those who were injured. I alledge farther, the Reports given out before the Inquiry into the Debts of the Nation, and the noles false Insinuations on account of the Navy Debt. The famous *South Sea* Inquiry, begun with the most fiery Rage, and the most positive Assurances; tho' after a strict and impartial Search, promoted and pushed on by those who were said to be Guilty, it evaporated in the Smoak of Calumny, without any Discovery, how minute soever. I charge them with continually Ridiculing the King's Reviewing of his Forces; tho' it is an Act evidently worthy of his Royal Character; tends to the preserving Military Discipline, and to prevent Corruption, and other Abuses in the Army: The framing Parallels between the present Reign, and those of the weakest and most wicked Princes, mentioned in ancient or modern, in our own or in foreign Histories. Will their forging the Preamble of a Patent, and publishing it in a common News Paper, in Latin and English, to insult the private Character of the King and Queen, as well as most scandalously to asperse an honourable Person, at the Head of their Councils.

[The remainder to be inserted the first Opportunity.]

From the London Gazette.

Hague, August 6, N S.

THE States of the Province of Holland are this Day assembled, and have before them for their Consideration, the Treaty of Vienna, and other Pieces communicated to them by the Imperial and French Courts. His Excellency Mr. Walpole has for some Days had several Conferences with the Deputies of the State on those Points. By the Death of M. Boncourt, the Command of a Regiment of Horse in the State's Service is become vacant. Here are Letters from General Count Munich of the 29th of June: He had passed the Bog with Part of his Army, and the rest with the Artillery was to pass on the 30th, he having till then met no Turkish Army. He was to proceed to Oczakow, which he found lies more distant from the Bog than he reckoned, the Maps of those Parts being very erroneous. But some were of Opinion, he might still be fallen upon suddenly, in his Way thither, by a formidable Body of Turks, which is said to be drawn together. From Hungary 'tis advised, that the Imperial Troops were in Motion to besiege Nissa, and that several Bodies were on the March to enter Bosnia, Walachia, and Moldavia.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, August 1. The Ships that sailed Yesterday, are put back and remain in the Downs. Came down the London Post, Wolf, for Cadiz; the Friend's Goodwill, Palmer, for Cork; the Homer, Neville, for Liverpool; the King William, Watkinson, for Lisbon. Arrived the London, Howes, from St. Christopher's; the Mary, Stafford, from the Canaries; the Snapper, Gray, from Jamaica; the Gooche, Whitesides, and the Whitaker, Whiteing, from Virginia. Capt. Whiteing spoke with the Charles, Rogers, from London for Genoa, 15 Leagues W. of the Lizard.

Gravesend, Aug. 1. Passed by the New Cambridge, Morris, from New England; the Lydia, Wilkinson, from Malaga; the New Savanna, Talbot, from Jamaica. The James, Tatnall, from London, is arrived at Jamaica.

L O N D O N.

Hampton Court, August 1. Yesterday being Sunday, their Majesties, their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and their Royal Highnesses, the Princesses Amelia and Caroline went to Chapey,

and heard a Sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Blomer, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary. Their Majesties and the rest of the Royal Family, above-mentioned, dined afterwards in Publick, as usual, before a great Number of Spectators: About 5 o'Clock the same Afternoon, her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales began to find herself in some Pain, and the same continuing by Intervals, about 7, Coaches were ordered to be got ready, and soon after his Royal Highness the Prince, and her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, attended by several Ladies, set out from hence for St. James's, where they arrived about 9 at Night; and her Royal Highness's Pains increasing, she was, a little after 11 o'Clock, safely and happily delivered of a Princess. About half an Hour after 10 o'Clock, his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales dispatched one of his Pages to Hampton Court, to acquaint their Majesties with the News of her Royal Highness's being in Labour, and the Queen immediately thereupon set out for St. James's, accompanied by his Grace the Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Right Hon. the Lord Harvey, his Majesty's Vice Chamberlain, and the several Ladies of her Majesty's Bed-Chamber in Waiting, and arriving there about 4 o'Clock, her Majesty, after a Stay of about 2 Hours, return'd again to Hampton Court. Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, and the young Princess, continu'd in as good Health as can be expected. This Day, about 11 in the Morning, the Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and at Night there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy throughout the Cities of London and Westminster.

Yesterday a new Ship for the Service of the East India Company, was launch'd at Blackwall, and named the Royal George, and is to be commanded by Capt. Jobson.

We hear that Sir Robert Clifton, Bart. Knight of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for East Retford in Nottinghamshire, will be made Ranger of Sherwood Forest in that County, in the room of Lieutenant General Sutton, deceased, a Place worth about 700l. per Annum.

Yesterday the Lord Chancellor held the 4th and last General Seal after Trinity Term, when a Dispensation passed the Seals to enable the Rev. Mr. John Ryder, M. A. of Queen's College in Cambridge, and Chaplain to the Earl of Radnor, to hold the Vicarage of Nun Eaton in the County of Warwick and Diocese of Litchfield and Coventry, together with the Rectory of Brinklow in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

A Dispensation likewise passed the Seals, to enable the Rev. Mr. Francis Yates, Bachelor of Laws, of St. John's College in Cambridge, to hold the Rectory of Slaidburne in the County and Diocese of York, together with the Vicarage of Gargrave in the County and Diocese aforesaid.

Yesterday Sir George Champion, who was last Thursday chose Sheriff for this City and County of Middlesex, gave Bond to hold the same; at the same Time Sir William Rous, one of the present Sheriffs, who was lately elected Alderman of Vintry Ward, in the room of Sir John Eyles, Bart. was sworn into the said Office; after which he gave an elegant Entertainment at the Dog Tavern on Garlick Hill.

The same Day there was a numerous and splendid Appearance of the Nobility, Foreign Ministers, and other Persons of Distinction, at Hampton Court, to pay their Compliments of Congratulation to their Majesties, on Account of the Princess of Wales's being safely delivered of a Princess.

Yesterday Joseph Soans, Esq; aged 80, being the eldest Captain in the Navy, and Deputy-Governor of Greenwich Hospital, lay speechless, and is given over by his Physicians.

Yesterday was held a Board of Admiralty, when upwards of 50 superannuated Seamen, worn out in the Service of the Crown, were sent by their Lordships to Greenwich Hospital.

On Sunday last died Mr. Holmes, an eminent Linen-Draper in East Smithfield.

Yesterday the Committee appointed for Building a Bridge at Westminster, met at the Jerusalem-Chamber; and look'd over several Plans, and adjourned the further Consideration till Friday next.

This Evening the Corpse of Sir Gerard Conyers, late Alderman of Bridge-Ward Without, will be interred in a grand Manner, from his House in Austin-Fryars, at Walthamstow Church in Essex, in the Vault by the Remains of his Lady.

Yesterday the Coroner's Intuest sat on the Body of Mrs. Totterdill, who was barbarously murdered by her Husband, at the Two Brewers in Vine-street, Westminster, as mentioned in our last, and brought in their Verdict, Wilful Murder.

Yesterday James Macdonald was committed to Newgate by Col. de Veil, for breaking open the Stable of Dr. Burton, and stealing from thence the Liveries of three of his Servants. He got over several Walls to come at them, and had he been contented with that Booty he might have gone off undiscovered; but willing to get more, he endeavour'd to take the Breeches from under the Servants Heads, which awak'd them, and they seized him in the Fact.

The same Day a Pawnbroker in Westminster was Convicted by the said Gentleman, for receiving into Pawn some of His Majesty's Furniture, knowing it to be so, from a Private Centinel in Col. Pultney's Company; and he accordingly paid the Sum of five Pounds for the same.

BANKRUPTS.

George Alker, of Shrewsbury, in the County of Salop, Dealer in Cotton.

William Hoare, late of Haverford West, in the County of Pembroke, Shopkeeper and Chapman.

Edward Buckler, of the City of Bristol, Maltster and Chapman.

High Water this Day at London Bridge.	Morning 4 12	Evening 4 37
--	-----------------	-----------------

Bank Stock 143 1-half. India 174. South Sea 103, 102 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110. New ditto 109 1-half to 5-8ths. Three per Cent. 105 5-8ths. Emperor's Loan 112 5-8ths. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 14 3-4ths. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. to 16 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 14 s. to 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 4 l. 10 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 3 l. 10 s. Prem. Salt Talties 1 to 5 Premium. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welsh ditto, 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 8 1-4th per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent ditto 2 3-4ths per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 122 1-half. Lottery Tickets 9 l. 16 s. 6 d.

WHEREAS Proposals and Printed Schemes have been delivered out, and Subscriptions taken in, for encouraging and filing some Illegal Sales or Lotteries; in order to caution Adventurers, and to suppress such Undertakings, and to be a Means to bring the Offenders to Justice, the Managers and Directors of the Present Lottery, have thought proper to insert the two following Clauses of an Act of the 8th Year of His late Majesty King George I. Chap. 2 Sect. 36 and 37.

And Whereas, Notwithstanding the Provision already made by several Acts of Parliament, for suppressing and preventing of Unlawful Lotteries, and Offices, and Places, under the Denomination of Sales, and taking or making, Buying or Selling Subscriptions, for the Sale of Chances, or Part of Chances, to arise on Tickets made out in Pursuance of any Act of Parliament for a Publick Lottery, many ill-disposed Persons, with a Design to evade such Laws, have of late presumed, and do daily presume, to erect and set up Offices or Places, under the Denomination of Sales of Houses, Lands, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, and other Things; and also have presumed to make, print, and publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, Proposals or Schemes, for advancing small Sums of Money by several Persons, amounting in the whole to large Sums, to be divided among them by the Chances of the Prizes in some Publick Lottery or Lotteries, established or allowed by Act of Parliament, and to deliver out Tickets to the Persons advancing such Sums, to entitle them to a Share of the Money so advanced, according to such Proposals, and Advertisements thereof are daily published in the common Printed News Papers, and otherways, which Practices are highly prejudicial to the Publick, and to the Trade of this Kingdom, and tend to defraud His Majesty's Subjects, Be it further Enacted, By the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person or Persons, who after the 21st Day of December, in the Year of our Lord 1721. shall erect, set up, continue, or keep, or shall cause or procure to be erected, set up, continued, or kept, any Office or Place, under the Denomination of Sales of Houses, Lands, Advowsons, Presentations to Livings, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, or other Things, for the Improvement of small Sums of Money; or shall sell, or expose to Sale, any Houses, Lands, Advowsons, Presentations to Livings, Plate, Jewels, Ships, Goods, or other Things, by Way of Lottery, or by Lots, Tickets, Numbers, or Figures; or shall make, print, advertise, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, advertised, or published, Proposals or Schemes, for advancing small Sums of Money, by several Persons, amounting in the whole to large Sums,

to be divided among them by the Chances of the Prizes in some Publick Lottery or Lotteries, established or allowed by Act of Parliament, or shall deliver out, or cause or procure to be delivered out, Tickets to the Persons advancing such Sums, to entitle them to a Share of the Money so advanced, according to such Proposals or Schemes, or shall make, print, or publish, or cause to be made, printed, or published, any Proposal or Scheme of the like Kind or Nature, under any Denomination, Name, or Title whatsoever, and shall be thereof Convicted upon the Oath or Oaths of one or more credible Witnesses or Witnesses, by two or more Justices of the Peace of the County, Division, or Liberty, where such Offence shall be committed or the Offender shall be found (which Oath such Justices of the Peace are hereby empowered and required to administer), the Person so convicted, shall for every such Offence, and above any former Penalties inflicted by any former Act or Acts of Parliament, made against any person or persons, for the like Offence, forfeit the Sum of Five hundred Pounds; one Third Part thereof to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors; one other Third Part thereof to the Informer, and the remaining Third Part thereof to the Poor of the Parish where such Offence shall be committed, the same to be levied by Distress and Sale of the Offender's Goods, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of such Justices before whom the Offender shall be convicted, as aforesaid, and shall also for every such Offence, by such Justices be committed to the County Gaol, there to remain without Bail or Mainprize for the Space of one whole Year, and from thence until the Sum of Five Hundred Pounds so forfeited, as aforesaid, shall be fully paid and satisfied: Provided nevertheless, that any Person who shall think himself or herself aggrieved by the Judgment or Determination of Two or more such Justices, in any of the Cases aforesaid, shall have Liberty to appeal to the next Quarter Sessions to be held for the County, City, or Place, where such Judgment or Determination shall be made or given, and that the Judgment to be given by the Justices of the said said next Quarter Sessions shall be final.

And be it further Enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all and every Person and Person, who after the Time aforesaid, shall be Adventurer or Adventurers in, or shall pay any Money or other Consideration, or any ways contribute unto or upon the Account of any such Sales, Lotteries, Proposals or Schemes aforesaid, shall forfeit for every such Offence double the Sum paid or contributed, to be recovered with Costs of Suit, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Wager of Law, nor any more than one imparlance shall be allowed, one Moiety thereof to his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, the other Moiety thereof to the Person or Persons who shall inform against him for the same.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Commissioners for Building a Bridge at Westminster, are to meet by Adjournment, at the Jerusalem-Chamber, in the Deanery of Westminster, on Friday next the 21st Instant at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, when all Persons who have delivered in Plans or Proposals for building said Bridge, are desired to attend.

Custom-House, London, July 30, 1737.
For S A L E,

By Order of the Honourable Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs, &c.

ON Wednesday the 10th, and Thursday the 11th August, 1737. at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon of the same Days, will be put up to Sale, several Parcels of Robes and Green Tea, Coffee, Brandy, &c. Geneva, and One Hundred and Seventy Casks of Rhenish Wines.

To be seen and tasted at the King's Warehouse Monday the 8th, Tuesday the 9th of August, and on Wednesday the 10th of August, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning before the Sale; where Catalogues will be delivered.

LOST on Thursday the 21st of July, about a Mile from Tunbridge Wells, a very little Spaniel Bitch, with a white Spot upon her Breast, and upon her hind Legs a little Hurt: She had, when lost, a Lead Collar, with the Owner's Name upon it. Whoever shall find the said Bitch, and will bring her to Mrs. Willers, near Chapel at Tunbridge Wells, shall have a Guinea Reward, no Questions asked.

This Day is Published.

(Price One Shilling)

HORACE to AUGUSTUS. The First Epistle of the Second Book. Translated and apply'd to the present Times.

By Mr. P O P E.

Printed for T. Cooper, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.